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plicable as a derivative of *aquila*, eagle, but might be legitimately formed from *aqua*, water, and *lego*, to collect, the spurs being compared to water holders. The explanation in Gray's Manual—"from "*aquila*, an eagle, from some fancied resemblance of the spurs to talons—" is that given by Tournefort, the author of the genus. But Tournefort adds "*as they say*," "*ut aiunt*," showing that he only adopted a name in use. On this subject we have received the following communication. It must be remembered that Tournefort's date is about the year 1700. Our correspondent shows that the word is much older than that, though somewhat different in form. Possibly, as *aquileia*, it is really related to *aquila*. EDS.

I find a somewhat different account in the Herbal of Hieronymus Tragus, (*Anglice*, Jerome Buck) printed in Old German at Strasbourg in 1551. The plant is there called "Agley" and "Aglei," both ways of spelling being employed. A fine cut and accurate description leave no doubt of the identity of the plant; but the author had evidently no idea of the eagle-spurs, or of *aquila*, as, in describing its spurs, he likens them to those of the "Eisenhutlein und Rittersporen" (Monkshood and Larkspur.) Speaking of the name, the author identifies the plant as one sort of *Centaury* spoken of by Dioscorides and other ancient authors, the name *Centaury* having been anciently applied to this, as well as to several sorts of Compositæ, Gentians, Saffron, and other plants. The sort of Centaury to which this plant belonged, however, had two varieties, of which the larger is the Columbine, and was called both Centaureum majus and Centaurea solida, besides numerous other names. The author says it is called by the moderns "Aquileia, Alkaleia, Usi or Osir, [and] Agley, presumably the same as Aegilops." Aigilops is the ancient name of several plants; if we can connect Agley with *aigilips*, (steep, inaccessible, prop. inaccessible to goats,) [or *aigilos*] it would not be a bad name for the plant, considering its love for cliff-sides. But whether *Aquileia* and *Alkaleia* and *Aquilegia* are corruptions of "Agley," or what may be the definition of "Agley" I do not presume to determine.

I. H. HALL, 36 Pine st.

91. **Suffolk County Plants**—I have found in this vicinity during the past season, *Helianthus angustifolius*, L., *Rumex Engelmanni*, Ledeb, *Rhynchospora nitens*, Gray (at Wading River), *Panicum amarum*, Ell.; which I believe are new to Long Island. Of other species, I may mention: *Hottonia inflata*, Ell.; *Arethusa bulbosa*, L.; *Orontium aquaticum*, L.; *Smilacina stellata*, Desf.; *Hypericum adpressum*, Bart.; *Solidago odora*, Ait., *var. inodora; Lycopodium inundatum*, L., *var. Bigelovii*, Tuck.; *Eriophorum gracile*, Koch.; *Fimbristylis spadicea*, Vahl., *var. castanea*, Gray; *Andropogon Virginicus*, L., and *A. macrouros*, Michx. I found *Vallisneria spiralis*, L., in a quite swift but shallow stream, which is the outlet of Great Pond S. W. of Riverhead, with leaves only 2 or 3 inches in length.

Prunus Cerasus is thoroughly naturalized with us, the young trees springing up everywhere in hedges and along neglected fence rows.

Chelone glabra, L., I have found with 5 perfect stamens, while other flowers from the same plant exhibited the usual form.

Solidago lanceolata, L., I have found growing in dry soil by the roadsides, while other plants collected from a salt marsh were far more strongly honey-scented and scarcely rough-pubescent except on the margins of the leaves.

Muhlenbergia diffusa, Schreber, I find aping the manners of *M. Mexicana*, Trin., and becoming a weed of gardens, and near buildings.

Panicum proliferum, Lam., too, seems somewhat out of place in company with *P. capillare*, L., in a perfectly dry garden, although it made itself at home there.

Northville, L. I. HENRY W. YOUNG.

92. Yucca filamentosa, L.—Our correpondent, J. W. B., writes that, on carefully examining what remain of his capsules of this plant, he finds some of them perforated as described by Dr. Engelmann.

93. Reassembling of the Club, Oct. 29th.—Present: Messrs. Torrey, Le Roy, Allen, Bower, Hall, Hogg, Gerard, Leggett, Merriam, McIntyre, Morris, Payne, Redfield, Ruger, Wilber, Wood. Among the visitors were Dr. Newberry and Messrs. Froebel, Neerbach, and T. Hogg. Dr. Torrey and Mr. Redfield had during the summer recess visited the Western part of the Continent. One of the spoils brought back was a gigantic *Pterospora Andromedea*, Nutt., over four feet in height. Dr. Newberry exhibited a fossil *Onoclea*, undistinguishable from *O. sensibilis*, L., with the venation perfectly preserved. This specimen was from the Miocene of the Upper Missouri.

94. Exchanges.—Mr. E. S. Miller, Wading River, Suffolk Co., N. Y., wishes to exchange the plants of his region, particularly for North American Ferns.

TYPHACEÆ.

Typha, Tourn.—**T. latifolia**, L. Marshes and pools, *Torr. Cat.* Closter common, *Austin;* Glen Cove, *Coles;* Westchester Co., *Pooley Le Roy.*—T. **angustifolia**, L.; similar situations, *Torr. Cat.; Austin; Pooley;* I have never been able to satisfy myself that we have two species: the usual form in this vicinity answers to T. angustifolia, and is quite common. *W. H. L.* Vid. *State Flora.*

Sparganium, Tourn.—**S. eurycarpum**, Engelm.; Closter, common, *Austin;* Pleasant Valley, *W. H. L.;* in ditches and small streams, *Torr. Cat.*—**S. simplex**, Hudson: Var. **Nutallii**; Wading River, L. I. Var. **androcladum**; is apparently the prevailing form on and about the Island of New York.

NAIADACEÆ.

Naias, L.—**N. flexilis**, Rostk.; rather common; Hackensack River, *Austin;* Flushing, *W. H. L.*

Zannichellia, Micheli.—**Z. palustris**, L.; Allerton's 1861, *Austin;* ditches, New Durham, *Austin;* Var. **pedunculata**; Flushing, *W. H. L.*

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The Club meets regularly the last Tuesday of the month in the Herbarium, Columbia College, at 7½ P.M